THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant is proposed to be located at Taloja, District Raigarh in Maharashtra and is expected to cost Rs. 18.5 crores. It will generate employment for about 70 persons.

(c) The Company has (i) acquired a Letter of Intent for setting up of the plant; (ii) taken possession of land in an industrial estate having water and power facilities; (iii) has taken steps to ensure availability of of natural gas; (iv) has placed orders for plant system SCR 2000 on M/s. Southwire, USA for supply of technology, equipment and field services; and (v) has appointed an Indian Consultant for detailed engineering, supervision and project management

Overdues in cooperative credit

1789. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite phenomenal growth in agricultural credit, further credit expansion has been inhibited due to the mounting overdues both in the cooperative credit sector and the commercial banking sector;

(b) if so, what is the comparative percentage of rise in the overdues since 1984-85, till date;

(c) what are the major factors responsible for the mounting overdues; and

(d) what measures have so far been taken by Government to check the rising overdues in the cooperative credit to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Mounting overdues is one of the factors for lesser expansion of agricultural credit through cooperatives.

(b) The position of overdues to demand at Primary Agricultural Credit Societies level was of the order of about 41 per cent and 42 per cent during 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively, whereas at Primary Land Development Bank level, the position was about 40 per cent and 41.7 per cent respectively during these years.

(c) Major factors responsible for the mounting overdues in the cooperative credit are: wilful default, natural calamities, deficiency in loaning policies and procedures, failure of linking credit with marketing, lack of effective supervision etc.

(d) The problem of overdues has been discussed with State|Union Territory Governmnets from time to time. They have been advised to take appropriate action to gear up administrative machinery to have special collection drive so as to improve recovery performance of cooperative credit institutions.

Mobile vans for public distribution system

1790. SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile vans supplied by the Central Government to States and Union Territories for use under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years, statewise and Union Territory wise;

(b) what are the criteria for giving such mobile vans and what are the conditions, if any; and

(c) whether any monitoring is being done at the centre to see that the mobile vans are working propery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) A Statement showing the Central Assistance given to various States|Union Territories for the purchase of mobile vans under the Public Distribution System during the last three years is attached. (*See* below).

(b) The Central Government is providing financial assistance to States|Union Territories for the purchase of mobile vans to supply essential items in rural, far-flung, inaccessible, remote, desert; and ITDP areas. The terms and conditions and pattern of assistance for providing funds to the States|UTs under the scheme are as follows:—

(i) An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs or the actual cost, whichever is less, is praovided per van from 1987-88.

(ii) The mobile shops are to be engaged in the sale of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, edible oils; controlled cloth, pulses, salt and other essential consumer items.

(iii) The assitance would be in the form of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy.

(iv) Financial assistance provided for mobile shops is to be used for introducing mobile vans only in ITDP, hilly remote, inaccessible; desert, rural and far-flung areas. The un-served and underserved areas need to be given priority in this regard.

(v) The assistance is meant only for the purchase of mobile vans and not for meeting the wages of employees, maintenance of vehicles, diesel, etc.

(c) The responsibility to monitor the working of the mobile vans is that of the States|UTs. However, the Central Government ensures the proper utilisation of funds through obtaining utilisation certificates of the purchase and the actual operation of these vehicles as per the terms and conditions of this scheme.

Statement

Assistance to States for purchase of Vans to be operated as mobile fair price Shops

Financial Year	State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of vehicles
1	2	3	4
1985-86	1. Andhra Pradesh	6.00	3
	2. Assam	5.29	3
	3. Bihar	16.73	12
	4. Madhya Pradesh	37.00	20
	5. Orissa	22.00	11
	6. Rajasthan	8.00	4
	TOTAL :	95.02	53

1	2	3	4
1986-87	1. Assam	15.68	8
	2. Bihar	12.50	5
	3. Manipur	19.00	9
	4. Nagaland	12.50	5
	5. Rajasthan	15.00	6
	6. Uttar Pradesh	20.00	8
	TOTAL :	94.68	41
1987-88	1 Andhra Pradesh	12.50	5
	2. Himachal Pradesh	15.00	6
	3. Karnataka	15.00	6
	4. Madhya Pradesh	30.00	12
	5. Rajasthan	35.00	14
	6. Uttar Pradesh	52.50	21
	7. Chandigarh	5.00	2
	8. Orissa	17.50	7
	TOTAL :	182.50	73
	GRAND TOTAL :	372.20	167

दिल्ली रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

1791. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी और 1986 तथा 1987 के वर्षों के आंकड़ों की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) 31-1-1986, 31-1-1987 और 31-1-1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों में नौकरी चाहने वाले पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या, यह अनिवार्य नहीं कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों, इस प्रकार है :

31 जनवरी की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या (लाखों में)		पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में प्रतिशतता परिवर्तन।
1986	5.81	--
1987	6.95	19.5
1988	7.09	2.0